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that rest and repair must balance effort and fatigue, she expects such great gains in production that improved conditions of work, still shorter hours, and better wages will be made possible. The remaining chapter (ix) is devoted to a discussion of leading labor cases relating to the regulation of hours.

This account does little more than indicate in a general way what may be found in this volume. The book is of such a character and so good that the reviewer need do no more; the reader of the review should read the book itself. The only points at which the reviewer does not share the views of the author concern the effect of the short work-day on output and the great gains to be obtained from so-called scientific management. The day which will bring the best output per worker in the long run will vary considerably with the character of the work and the employees. At any rate, it is not safe to draw a general conclusion from such few good data as we have bearing upon the relation between hours and output. In the opinion of the reviewer, the gains from scientific management have been derived to a considerable extent from undue speed and by rejecting a large number of employees as unfit and taking from the general labor supply others who would (for a time at least) meet the high standards of speed and accuracy set. As the system comes to be more generally applied, however, the possibilities of selection and rejection will be reduced and the gains, in so far as they turn upon the management of labor, will be less great than have been witnessed in some of the special cases brought to our attention. In other respects the author's position regarding the merits and defects of scientific management is well taken.

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Der Kampf zwischen Kapital und Arbeit: Versuch einer systematischen Darstellung mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der gegenwärtigen deutschen Verhältnisse. By ADOLF WEBER. Tübingen: J. C. B. Mohr, 1912. 8vo, pp. 578. M. 14.

This work is the first comprehensive scientific treatise on the labor question written by a scholar outside the ranks of the "Professorial Socialists," or "Socialists of the Chair" as the Germans call them, and has therefore been received with keen interest, especially as its author in a pamphlet but recently published had made the severest attacks upon the unscientific attitude and the one-sidedness of this school of thinkers concerning the methodological foundation of our science, and

upon their beliefs in regard to the ends and methods of social reform within the framework of our present capitalistic organization of industry.

In accordance with his opinion that social science has to deal solely with investigations of that which is, and not of that which ought to be, our author tries to give an objective account of the present status of the working class in Germany and of its struggle against capital. He is anxious to emphasize the fact that his work represents nothing but an "attempt"—a theoretical foundation on which the structure of a social system is to be erected by others; and therefore he restrains himself strictly from all valuations, as his chief aim is to avoid the fundamental blunder of the "Socialists of the Chair" to mistake logic for ethics. In consequence he does not say on which side the right is and on which the wrong and what will be the outcome of this struggle. Nevertheless the personal opinion and judgment of the author sometimes appear to reveal themselves in all kinds of pessimistic questions concerning special problems of organized labor and the limitations of its efficiency. On the whole his viewpoint is decidedly that of the entrepreneur—an attitude which is somewhat modified in that he does not at all consider the personality of the entrepreneur as the sole factor of economic activity.

The book is divided into two parts. The first book, which deals with fundamentals, gives a short account of the decisive factors in social development. The factors of social development are technics, population, and evolution of modern ideas. The same part gives a description of the underlying conditions determining the struggle between capital and labor—that is, a description of the actual status of the working class and its environment in Germany, and the legal and social consequences—but it treats the historical development of modern working-class problems in a rather superficial way. If we take into account the author's general viewpoint on economic life as a whole, his optimistic opinion concerning the actual conditions of labor under the capitalistic system of industry is after all not so very surprising, though it certainly is not an outcome of the pretended objectivity in regard to scientific problems which the author is so anxious to emphasize.

The first part of the second book deals with the actual struggle in Germany, giving in its first section a short account of the struggle in the past and in its second section a short but excellent history of the modern organizations of labor as well as of capital. This is perhaps the most interesting part of the whole work, as it sets forth, with abundant quotations from the documents and papers of both parties, a

decidedly objective account of the different viewpoints of the laborer and the entrepreneur, and of the different means employed in this struggle. Although this account is very elaborate, yet it never reaches the level of that unique representation given us by the Webbs out of the fulness of their experience of English conditions.

The last part deals with the consequences of the struggle. Being mostly theoretical and following the deductive method of investigation, this part ought to be ultimately objective but nevertheless at this point the entrepreneur viewpoint of the author is very decidedly manifested and results in a statement of the situation which cannot at all be considered as objective and true. The author acknowledges the material and psychological effects of the organizations as well as their educational achievements among the working class as a whole by strengthening a special class-consciousness, thus giving due consideration to the psychological values of trade unionism. But nevertheless he considers all the work done by organized labor as a Sisyphean task. Herein he does not, however, speak from the standpoint of the orthodox socialists; he rather criticizes the modern theory that organizations of labor cause a more equal distribution of the national income. The different phases of the wage theory are severely criticized and the author concludes that all organizations of labor for the purpose of keeping up the value of labor cause nothing but lasting losses of valuable social achievements and economic forces, and are not at all able to bring about the increase of the social wage of the workers which if realized would cause better conditions and eventually peace. Organized labor does not cause better conditions of the working class as a whole and therefore the struggle between capital and labor is bound to continue. With the strengthening of the organizations of capital it will become more and more exasperated and expensive, and more and more sacrifices will be necessary in the future. The means and ways toward industrial peace the author will treat in a second volume which he promises to publish in the near future.

All in all, this book is unquestionably a valuable contribution to our science; but in spite of all its comprehensiveness and richness of thought and imagination the definitive work on the labor problem is still unwritten.

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